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DESCRIPTIONS OF TRANSVAAL MICRO-LEPIDOPTERA.

BY E. MEYRICK, B.A., F.R.S.

THE specimens here described are mainly from Pretoria and the surrounding district, and were collected by Mr. A. J. T. Janse, except where otherwise indicated. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Janse for the opportunity of studying this interesting material. The types are all in Mr. Janse's collection.

PTEROPHORIDAE.

TRICHOPTILUS CONGRUALIS Walk.

Pretoria, in February.

TRICHOPTILUS VIVAX, n. sp. (Plate I, fig. 1).

Male, 15 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-brown. Palpi yellow-brownish, towards base suffused with white, second joint suffused with dark fuscous beneath a white apical ring, terminal joint dark fuscous with tip white. Antennae white, lined with black. (Abdomen broken.) Forewings cleft from somewhat before middle, segments linear; ochreous-brownish, costal third and both segments suffused with blackish irroration; a black dot in disk at $\frac{1}{3}$, followed by a small spot of white suffusion; strong white bars on first segment at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length, and some white suffusion on second segment indicating continuation of these; some white scales towards apex of both segments; cilia ochreous-brown becoming dark fuscous towards tips, white towards base of cleft, on lower margin of first segment with two white bars posteriorly, second preceded by a slender black scale-projection, on upper margin of second segment somewhat mixed with white and black posteriorly, on dorsum with five small black scale-projections, and patches of white suffusion beyond each of these except third. Hindwings cleft firstly from $\frac{1}{4}$, secondly almost from base; dark fuscous; cilia grey, on dorsum with a small well-marked black scale-projection slightly beyond middle of third segment.

Pretoria, in March; one specimen.

TRICHOPTILUS VARIUS, n. sp. (Plate I, fig. 2).

Female, 9 mm. Head and thorax whitish irrorated with fuscous, thorax posteriorly white. Palpi white, apex of second joint fuscous. Abdomen reddish-fuscous mixed with white, towards base suffused with white. Forewings cleft from before middle, segments linear; light reddish fuscous sprinkled with darker, somewhat whitish-tinged anteriorly; a blackish dot in disk at $\frac{1}{3}$, and one above cleft; a broad band of white suffusion on first segment at $\frac{1}{3}$, and a narrow one at $\frac{2}{3}$, first continued less broadly on second segment; cilia greyish, with irregularly scattered black scales, with patches of white suffusion on first band and towards tips of segments. Hindwings grey sprinkled with dark fuscous; cilia grey, on dorsum with a moderate projection of black scales at $\frac{2}{3}$ of third segment.

Pretoria, in January; one specimen.

TRICHOPTILUS MACERATUS, n. sp. (Plate I, fig. 3).

Male, 12 mm. Head and thorax pale greyish-ochreous. Palpi greyish banded with white. Abdomen ochreous-grey mixed with white. Forewings cleft from before middle, segments linear; ochreous grey; minute black dots near base and in disk before $\frac{1}{3}$; a blackish dot above cleft; very indistinct narrow bars of whitish suffusion on first segment at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length; cilia ochreous-grey irregularly mixed with white scales, on lower margin of first segment with a large patch of black scales in middle and a small black scale-projection before apex, on upper margin of second segment with projecting black scales from before middle to near apex, on dorsum with a small projection of black and white scales before cleft, a moderate projection of blackish scales at $\frac{1}{3}$ of segment and a small one towards apex. Hindwings cleft firstly from $\frac{1}{4}$, secondly from near base; grey irrorated with dark fuscous; cilia fuscous, on dorsum with a well-marked small triangular black scale-projection beyond middle, and one or two black scales before apex.

N.E. Pretoria District (Rietfontein No. 54), in September; one specimen.

PLATYPTILIA MOLOPIAS Meyr.

N.E. Pretoria District, in January; also Camperdown and Howick, Natal, in March and April (Leigh); and Nairobi, British East Africa, in August. African specimens are sometimes rather large, ranging up to 22 mm., but otherwise not different from Indian and Ceylon examples.

PLATYPTILIA SABIA Feld (Plate II, fig. 1).

(*MIMSEOPTILUS SABIUS* Feld. Reis. Nov. pl. CXL, 60.)

Male, 28 mm. Head ochreous-whitish, frontal tuft moderate. Palpi long, fuscous, above white. Thorax whitish-ochreous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, with dark fuscous lateral stripe. Forewings cleft from before $\frac{2}{3}$, segments broad, first acutely pointed, second with termen slightly sinuate, rather strongly oblique; light brown; a streak of darker suffusion along costa, containing a slender streak of blackish irroration with a few whitish scales from base to beyond middle; a few black specks placed longitudinally in disk at $\frac{1}{4}$; a black diskal dot near before cleft; cilia pale-brownish, on termen with an interrupted blackish antemedian shade, round base

of cleft with some black specks, on dorsum with two or three undefined groups of blackish specks. Hindwings cleft firstly from before middle, secondly from $\frac{1}{4}$; pale fuscous, thinly and irregularly sprinkled with dark fuscous; cilia pale-brownish, round apex of segments with an antemedian line of dark fuscous points, on dorsum with a thick sub-basal shade of fuscous black-tipped scales from base becoming gradually thinner to $\frac{2}{3}$, thence little marked to apex.

Bultfontein, N.E. Pretoria District, in January; one specimen.

I have described this, as no proper description of the species has been published, and Felder's figure is very coarse and poor; I have no doubt, however, of its correct identification.

PTEROPHORUS COLUBRATUS, n. sp. (Plate I, fig. 4).

Male, 19 mm. Head fuscous, between antennae white. Palpi very short, slender, white. Thorax yellowish-white. Abdomen whitish-yellowish, longitudinally streaked with white. Forewings cleft from beyond middle, segments acutely pointed, first moderate, second narrower; white; a faint streak of pale yellowish suffusion beneath costa from base to cleft, and a similar sub-dorsal streak from base to $\frac{1}{3}$, a blackish dot in disk at $\frac{1}{3}$, and another on base of cleft, connected by an indistinct fuscous line; some pale brownish suffusion beginning from first dot and gradually expanded so as to cover all first segment except a narrow costal streak not reaching apex, and a streak along upper margin of second segment, latter marked with a line of dark fuscous scales; minute blackish dots on extremities of veins 2, 3, and 7; cilia whitish. Hindwings cleft firstly from $\frac{2}{5}$, secondly from $\frac{1}{5}$, segments narrow; rather dark grey; cilia light ochreous-grey.

Pretoria, in March; one specimen. Very similar to *adumbratus* Wals., described as an *Acipitilus* (*Alucita*), but doubtless also a *Pterophorus*; differs by dark streak along upper margin of second segment and absence of dark spot on costa beyond cleft, besides other details.

PTEROPHORUS VERAX, n. sp. (Plate I, fig. 5).

Male, 20 mm. Head pale whitish-ochreous. Palpi moderate, white, lined with dark fuscous. Thorax whitish-yellow. Abdomen white, longitudinally streaked with pale yellow, with fuscous lines on sides. Forewings cleft from before $\frac{2}{3}$, segments moderate, pointed, ochreous-whitish; costal edge fuscous, suffused beneath with brownish, from $\frac{1}{3}$ to cleft, the brownish colour extending more or less widely over disk; a rather broad subdorsal streak of brownish suffusion from base to $\frac{1}{3}$, becoming dorsal towards base; first segment suffused with reddish brown except a whitish streak near its lower margin becoming more distinct and terminal towards apex; lower half of second segment suffused with reddish-brown; cilia brownish with a white bar at apex of each segment. Hindwings cleft firstly from middle, secondly from before $\frac{1}{4}$, segments moderate; fuscous, third segment dorsally tinged with whitish towards middle; cilia whitish-grey tinged with reddish.

Tweefontein, N.E. Pretoria District, in January; two specimens.

PTEROPHORUS AMMONIAS, n. sp. (Plate I, fig. 6).

Female, 18 mm. Head and thorax white mixed with reddish fuscous. Palpi rather long, white, with a reddish fuscous lateral

line. Abdomen brownish-ochreous mixed with white, with a fine dark fuscous line on each side of back. Forewings cleft from $\frac{2}{3}$, segments moderate, pointed; rather light reddish fuscous, sprinkled with darker towards apex of segments; costa rather broadly suffused with white from about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; some white irroration towards apex of first segment; a narrow white subdorsal streak from $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing to base of second segment, thence continued along upper margin of second segment to its tip; cilia pale red-brownish, on dorsum ochreous-whitish anteriorly to cleft. Hindwings cleft firstly from $\frac{2}{5}$, secondly from $\frac{1}{5}$, segments narrow; rather dark grey; cilia rosy-grey-whitish.

Bultfontein, N.E. Pretoria District, in January; one specimen.

PTEROPHORUS CREPUSCULARIS, n. sp. (Plate II, fig. 2).

Male, 21 mm. Head and thorax whitish irrorated with fuscous. Palpi moderate, whitish, with lateral line of fuscous irroration. Abdomen ochreous-whitish irrorated with fuscous, streaked on sides with dark fuscous. Forewings cleft from $\frac{3}{5}$, segments pointed, first moderately broad, second narrower; grey, towards base with a few black specks; a dot of black irroration in disk at $\frac{2}{5}$, and a patch of darker suffusion sprinkled with black before cleft; cilia light fuscous, base whitish, on dorsum with six groups of two or three blackish scales each. Hindwings cleft firstly from $\frac{2}{5}$, secondly from $\frac{1}{4}$, segments narrow; rather dark grey; cilia grey towards base of dorsum with several scattered hair-scales with black points.

Warmberg, Zoutpansberg District, in December; one specimen.

STENOPTILIA ZOPHODACTYLA Dup.

Pretoria, in March; one specimen.

AGDISTIS MALITIOSA, n. sp. (Plate II, fig. 3).

Male, female, 25-27 mm. Head and thorax fuscous irrorated with whitish, forehead with very short cone. Palpi rather short, rough-scaled, fuscous mixed with white and dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous suffused with whitish and sprinkled with black. Forewings with apex somewhat pointed, termen faintly sinuate beneath apex, rather strongly oblique; fuscous, irrorated with dark fuscous, slightly sprinkled with whitish on costal and dorsal areas; a small suffused dark fuscous spot at inverted apex of triangular area, and others beneath its lower margin at $\frac{2}{3}$ and midway between this and first; cilia fuscous, basal half mixed alternately with whitish and dark fuscous. Hindwings fuscous, towards tornus mixed with whitish and dark fuscous; cilia as in forewings.

Pretoria, in February, one specimen; and five others from Nairobi, British East Africa, in August.

ORNEODIDAE.

ORNEODUS CERTIFICA, n. sp. (Plate II, fig. 4).

Female, 10 mm. Head and thorax white. Palpi long, porrected, terminal joint minute, concealed in scales of second, white, on lower half tinged with fuscous and sprinkled with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish. Forewings white; markings whitish fuscous, sprinkled

with dark fuscous and edged with blackish irroration; three small semi-oval spots on anterior half of costa; a moderately broad straight fascia beyond middle, suddenly contracted to a narrow spot on first segment; a small quadrate spot on first segment at $\frac{3}{4}$; a rather narrow straight subterminal fascia; a black dot at apex of each segment; cilia white, on fasciae tinged with fuscous. Hindwings white; post-median and subterminal fasciae faintly tinged with fuscous and edged with fuscous irroration on first five segments, obsolete on sixth, first moderately broad, second narrow, broader on first segment; apical dots and cilia as in forewings.

Warmberg, Zoutpansberg District, in March; one specimen.

MACREMBOLA FORTIS Wals.

Pretoria, in January; one specimen. The genus *Macrembola* is characterized by the forewings cleft only to middle, and very long palpi.

PHALONIADAE.

PHARMACIS STIGMATICA Meyr.

Pretoria, in January and March.

PHARMACIS ASSECULA, n. sp. (Plate II, fig. 5).

Female, 18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax deep yellow. Abdomen pale grey. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, oblique; deep yellow, strewn with small silvery-glistening paler spots; a suffused deep ferruginous-brown streak along costa from base to $\frac{5}{5}$, and extreme costal edge beyond this spotted with dark fuscous irroration; an elongate deep ferruginous-brown spot beneath disk before middle, and some slight ferruginous suffusion extending from this to tornus, the silvery spots in or adjacent to these partially edged or marked with purplish fuscous; some dark fuscous scales about transverse vein; a ferruginous-brown line along lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of termen, interrupted with silvery; cilia light ferruginous, towards base tinged with whitish. Hindwings light grey, extreme apex whitish; cilia yellow-whitish, with a sub-basal line of dark grey points.

Pretoria, in December; one specimen.

TORTRICIDAE.

EPICHORISTA MEYR.

This genus, described in a paper now in process of publication in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, is distinguished from *Tortrix* by the separation of veins 3 and 4 of hindwings; veins 6 and 7 of hindwings are sometimes stalked. Type *E. hemionana*, from New Zealand.

EPICHORISTA GERAEAS, n. sp. (Plate II, fig. 6).

Male, 19 mm.; female, 23 mm. Head, palpi, and anterior margin of thorax grey irrorated with blackish and whitish, rest of thorax light ochreous-yellowish. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa hardly arched, in male without fold; apex tolerably pointed, termen faintly sinuate, very oblique; light

ochreous-yellowish; cilia concolorous. Hindwings with 6 and 7 stalked; dark grey; cilia whitish-yellowish, with grey sub-basal shade.

Pretoria, in October and November; two specimens.

EPICHORISTA IOCOMA MEYR.

This species, described as a *Tortrix*, is correctly referred here.

EPICHORISTA IONEPHELA MEYR.

Pretoria District, in December; one large male, 22mm. Described as a *Proselena*, in which genus *Epichorista* has hitherto been included.

TORTRIX PHARETRATA, n. sp. (Plate II, fig. 7).

Female, 17 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, tinged on crown with light brownish. Palpi whitish-ochreous, slightly brownish tinged towards middle. Thorax light ochreous-yellowish. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched near base, thence straight, apex round-pointed, termen slightly sinuate, rather strongly oblique; light ochreous-yellowish; costa slenderly white from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; a short sub-costal streak of ferruginous suffusion from base; veins in disk and posteriorly slightly indicated by scattered ferruginous-brownish and dark fuscous scales, especially vein 8 and anterior half of 7; a brown dot mixed with dark fuscous on lower angle of cell; cilia pale ochreous-yellowish, between apex and tornus suffused with light ferruginous. Hindwings pale grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Pretoria, in December; one specimen.

EUCOSMIDAE.

ANCYLIS HALISPARTA, n. sp. (Plate II, fig. 8).

Female, 16 mm. Head grey-whitish, face suffused with brownish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-grey with two grey bands. Thorax brownish-ochreous, patagia grey irrorated with whitish. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex falcate; ochreous-grey finely irrorated with white and sprinkled with dark fuscous; costa shortly strigulated with white and blackish; a broad streak beneath costa from base to $\frac{1}{2}$ suffused with white, marked with fine dark lines on veins, and somewhat mixed with fuscous posteriorly; some black scales tending to form longitudinal streaks on veins in disk, especially on submedian fold; apical projection dark, edged anteriorly by a blackish mark; dorsum somewhat marked with blackish; cilia white on termen, towards tornus mixed with grey. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; fuscous darker posteriorly; cilia grey-whitish with grey sub-basal shade.

Warmberg, Zoutpansberg District, in December; one specimen.

EUCOSMA TREMULA, n. sp. (Plate III, fig. 1).

Female, 10 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax grey irrorated with whitish. Abdomen light grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, oblique; grey, with tips of all scales whitish, appearing finely striated; costa marked with short fine blackish strigulae; basal patch ochreous-tinged, limited by an angulated

fascia of ochreous suffusion; central fascia moderate, oblique, ochreous, very narrow on costa, posterior margin angularly indented below middle; ocellus narrow, ochreous, margined laterally by two silvery streaks, and containing two round black dots; apical area beyond this ochreous, containing a transverse silvery mark before apex, margined with a few black scales; cilia grey mixed with white, basal third sprinkled with black points. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; light grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Pretoria, in October; one specimen.

EUCOSMA MONITRIX, n. sp. (Plate III, fig. 2).

Male, 12 mm. Head grey, collar grey-whitish, forehead black. Palpi white. Thorax pale ochreous, anterior third dark fuscous, behind middle with a grey-whitish band. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa slightly arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen oblique, slightly retuse above middle; dark fuscous, towards dorsum and posteriorly with tips of scales pale yellowish, forming fine striae; basal patch marked by three leaden striae partially edged with whitish; central fascia formed by two thick oblique blue-leaden striae rising from pairs of small whitish costal strigulae, becoming broader and confluent below middle, suddenly reduced to small spots on dorsum; a thick silvery metallic erect streak from tornus reaching half across wing, edged anteriorly with a white line and posteriorly by an irregular white streak containing three or four variable black dots; three small whitish costal strigulae beyond middle, central one sending a blue-leaden oblique striga to apex of tornal streak; three more conspicuous white costal strigulae about $\frac{3}{4}$, whence a blue-leaden striga runs to near termen beneath apex; cilia grey mixed with white, especially towards tornus, round apex and upper part of termen pale ochreous with a thick dark grey sub-basal line and tips blackish. Hindwings with 3 and 4 stalked; light grey, thinly scaled towards base, termen suffused with dark fuscous, more broadly towards apex; cilia grey-whitish, with grey sub-basal shade.

Pretoria, in October; one specimen.

EUCOSMA INSOLENS MEYR.

Pretoria, in December; one specimen.

EUCOSMA SYMBOLA, n. sp. (Plate III, fig. 3).

Male, 12 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa slightly arched, with short fold, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, somewhat oblique; dark fuscous; costa between $\frac{1}{4}$ and apex, with five pairs of whitish strigulae, and two single ones; and irregular acute triangular whitish blotch on dorsum beyond middle, reaching more than half across wing, containing two or three dark fuscous marks; two oblique purplish-leaden strigae from first two pairs of costal strigulae to above apex of this blotch; beyond an irregular zigzag line from beyond middle of costa to before tornus, the ground colour of posterior area is fulvous, with blackish costal strigulae between the others, crossed by two angulated bluish-leaden striae, from third and fifth pairs of strigulae, with a blackish parallel mark between them above middle,

and two or three short black dashes or dots in ocellus; cilia leaden-grey, with a blackish basal line. Hindwings with four absent; grey; cilia pale grey with darker sub-basal shade.

Van der Merwe Station, Pretoria District, in December; one specimen.

EUCOSMA ISOGRAMMA Meyr.

Pretoria, in November and May; three specimens.

EUCOSMA CALLARMA, n. sp. (Plate III, fig. 5).

Male, 14 mm.; female, 16 mm. Head white. Palpi white, with two fuscous spots. Thorax white with a blackish mark on each shoulder, and four small blackish spots posteriorly. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa slightly arched in male without fold, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, oblique; white; costa with small spots and strigulae of black and ferruginous; basal patch mixed with ferruginous, grey, and black, including a white dorsal spot, outer edge oblique, obtusely angulated in middle; central fascia beyond middle, rather narrow, oblique, irregular, ferruginous-ochreous edged with grey anteriorly and towards costa posteriorly, attenuated or somewhat interrupted above middle, with some black scales in middle; ocellus edged laterally with pale leaden-grey and containing two black marks, posterior margin continued as a sinuate stria to costa and preceded by two or three other black marks; apical space and terminal streak beyond this ferruginous, including two short white costal strigulae; cilia grey mixed with whitish, basal third bluish-shining, above apex with blackish sub-basal line. Hindwings 3 and 4 stalked; grey; cilia grey-whitish, with grey sub-basal line.

Pretoria; Camperdown, Natal (Leigh); in March, two specimens.

EUCOSMA MARMARA, n. sp. (Plate III, fig. 6).

Male, 11-12 mm. Head and palpi whitish, sometimes partially tinged with pale grey. Thorax whitish, variably spotted with ochreous and fuscous. Abdomen light grey, anal tuft whitish. Forewings elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched without fold, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, oblique; ochreous-white; basal patch covering more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing, irregularly striated with fulvous and grey, and more or less marked with black, outer edge irregular, prominent below middle; space between basal patch and central fascia more or less strigulated with fulvous and grey on upper half but forming a clear white blotch on lower half, marked with one or two dark grey strigulae on dorsum; mixed with leaden-grey on upper half and marked with black towards dorsum; posterior area with irregular thick alternate leaden-grey and fulvous striae, with two or three short black marks in ocellus and some irregular black marking above this; cilia whitish with a blackish sub-basal line, outer half pale fulvous spotted with grey. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or short-stalked; grey, paler towards base; cilia grey-whitish with dark grey sub-basal shade.

Pretoria, from November to January; three specimens.

BACTRA SICCELLA Walk.

Pretoria District, in January and February.

BACTRA PYTHONIA, n. sp. (Plate III, fig. 7).

Female 13-15 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi $2\frac{1}{2}$, densely haired, ochreous-whitish, partially tinged with grey. Thorax ochreous-whitish, with some dark fuscous strigulae. Abdomen light-grey. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, oblique; light greyish-ochreous, costa and dorsum strigulated with blackish and whitish irroration, outer edge sometimes tolerably defined, angulated in middle; space between basal patch and central fascia more or less suffused with whitish and strigulated with dark grey; central fascia darker, very undefined, oblique, narrow, posterior edge with acute prominences above and below middle, sprinkled with dark grey or blackish in disk; a large rounded patch of white suffusion following this in disk; some short black lines on veins towards termen, two in ocellus especially distinct, followed by a transverse leaden mark; more or less grey irroration towards termen; cilia greyish-ochreous irrorated with white and some blackish points. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey, with darker sub-basal shade.

Pretoria, in December and January; two specimens.

POLYCHROSIS SPISSANA Z.

Pretoria District, in January.

POLYCHROSIS PRIMARIA, n. sp. (Plate III, fig. 8).

Female, 14 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, and abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, somewhat oblique; fuscous; costa with about ten pairs of short whitish strigulae, separated by darker spots; basal patch mixed with dark fuscous, outer edge ill-defined, angulated in middle, indented near dorsum; central fascia narrow, oblique, dark fuscous, anteriorly suffused, posterior edge well defined, very irregular; several obscure oblique leaden strigae from posterior half of costa; ocellus margined by two thick leaden-metallic marks, containing three large black dots touching posterior margin; cilia leaden-fuscous. Hindwings fuscous, darker posteriorly; cilia light fuscous, with dark fuscous sub-basal line.

Tweefontein, Pretoria District, in January; one specimen.

ARGYROPLOCE WAHLBERGIANA Z.

Pretoria, in January. I do not maintain *Eccopsis* Z. as a distinct genus.

ARGYROPLOCE BREVIBASANA Wals.

Pretoria, in November; three specimens showing some variability.

LASPEYRESIA HALMYRIS, n. sp. (Plate III, fig. 9).

Male, 12 mm. Head and thorax light fuscous irrorated with whitish. Palpi fuscous-whitish. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly sinuate, little oblique; fuscous, in disk and towards dorsum suffusedly striated with white, posteriorly irrorated with white; costa dark fuscous, marked with ten pairs of white strigulae, third to eighth pairs emitting oblique blue-leaden strigae, third, fifth, and seventh interspaces prolonged into oblique dark

fuscous strigae; ocellus margined laterally with leaden-metallic and containing three black dots; cilia light grey irrorated with white, with dark fuscous sub-basal line. Hindwings with dorsal cilia thickened and somewhat curled; grey, darker posteriorly; cilia whitish-grey, with dark grey sub-basal line.

Pretoria, in October; one specimen.

GELECHIADAE.

PALTODORA MELANATRACTA Meyr.

Pretoria, in October; one specimen.

PALTODORA OPEROSA, n. sp. (Plate IV, fig. 1).

Male, 18-22 mm. Head whitish-ochreous irrorated with fuscous. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint irrorated with dark fuscous, terminal joint with anterior edge dark fuscous. Thorax brownish irrorated with dark fuscous and whitish. Abdomen greyish irrorated with darker, apex whitish. Forewings elongate, very narrow, long-pointed, acute, termen slightly sinuate beneath apex; brown, irrorated on margins and veins with dark fuscous and whitish, but this irroration sometimes extends over most of wing, except longitudinal streaks in disk and along fold, sometimes tinged with yellowish; stigmata represented by small suffused dark fuscous spots, plical very obliquely before first diskal; similar spots near base in middle, beneath costa at $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$, and on fold between these; cilia brownish with two dark fuscous shades, towards base mixed with whitish and dark fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with grey.

Pretoria, in December and March; two specimens.

PALTODORA IOSPILA, n. sp. (Plate IV, fig. 2).

Male, 16 mm. Head white. Palpi white, second joint externally ferruginous sprinkled with dark grey except apex, with short triangular tuft, terminal joint sprinkled with grey anteriorly. Thorax whitish partially tinged with ferruginous. Abdomen grey, sides dark grey posteriorly. Forewings elongate, very narrow, costa hardly arched, apex acute, termen faintly sinuate, extremely oblique; whitish tinged with ferruginous; ferruginous spots on costa at base and $\frac{1}{6}$, former connected beneath with a fuscous transverse mark; two small ferruginous spots beneath fold rather obliquely beyond these respectively; costa suffused with grey irroration from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$; a small ferruginous spot beneath costa at $\frac{1}{3}$; stigmata represented by small ferruginous spots, plical very obliquely before first diskal; a suffused grey streak sprinkled with dark grey along fold beneath diskal stigmata; a fascia of ferruginous suffusion along termen, preceded by some grey suffusion; cilia whitish, basal half sprinkled with blackish-grey. Hindwings pale grey; cilia pale whitish-ochreous tinged with ferruginous.

Albert Mine, Pretoria District, in January; one specimen.

SITOTROGA CELYPHODES, n. sp. (Plate IV, fig. 3).

Female, 12-13 mm. Head white. Palpi white, lower half of second joint fuscous. Thorax white, shoulders brownish. Abdomen whitish. Forewings narrow, costa hardly arched, apex pointed,

termen extremely obliquely rounded; white; plical and second diskal stigmata blackish; some ferruginous-brownish suffusion forming undefined patches above plical stigma and on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, and an undefined fascia just before termen throughout, touching second diskal stigma beneath; cilia whitish. Hindwings with 4 and 5 approximated towards base; whitish; cilia yellow-whitish.

Van der Merwe Station, Pretoria District, in December and February; two specimens.

ANACAMPSIS NERTERIA Meyr.

Pretoria, in May; one specimen. Common in India and Ceylon; the larva feeds on the ground nut (*Arachis hypogaea*).

TELPHUSA PROBATA, n. sp. (Plate IV, fig. 4).

Male, female, 11-12 mm. Head and thorax blackish sprinkled with whitish. Palpi white, second and terminal joints each with base and two bands black. Antennae blackish. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; dark fuscous; a broad direct white fascia before middle, posterior edge rather convex, followed by two small indistinct blackish spots surrounded by brown, perhaps representing first diskal and plical stigmata; second diskal stigma represented by a similar spot with an additional spot beneath it; some brown suffusion and slight whitish sprinkling towards apex; cilia fuscous, round apex sprinkled with blackish and whitish. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey tinged with ochreous.

Pretoria, in November; two specimens.

TELPHUSA LATHRIDIA, n. sp. (Plate IV, figs. 5-6).

Male, female, 14-16 mm. Head and thorax fuscous mixed with blackish, finely whitish-sprinkled. Palpi fuscous mixed with blackish, indistinctly banded with whitish irroration. Antennal ciliations in male, one. Abdomen in male pale whitish-ochreous, in female grey with some ochreous suffusion on segment 2. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex acute, termen extremely obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, tips of scales finely whitish, more or less sprinkled with blackish; in one specimen two ochreous dots near base; a more or less marked irregular oblique transverse blackish streak about $\frac{1}{4}$, in male obsolete, in female sometimes posteriorly edged with whitish-ochreous suffusion on upper half, towards dorsum forming an irregular ridge of raised scales; stigmata raised, blackish, in female more or less edged with pale brownish-ochreous, plical beneath first diskal, an additional dot beneath second diskal; in one female some indistinct pale ochreous suffusion towards costa at $\frac{2}{4}$; cilia fuscous finely sprinkled with whitish, towards base mixed with dark fuscous. Hindwings grey, paler towards base, especially in male; cilia light greyish.

Pretoria, in September and February; three specimens (one male, two females).

TELPHUSA ZYMOTIS, n. sp. (Plate IV, fig. 7).

Female, 15 mm. Head and thorax fuscous mixed with ferruginous-brownish and whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous irrorated with blackish, terminal joint shorter than second. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed,

termen extremely obliquely rounded; fuscous irregularly mixed with ferruginous-brownish and sprinkled with dark fuscous; a blackish mark beneath base of costa, and one on fold towards base, each followed by longitudinal white-ochreous suffusion, latter streak extending to second diskal; suffused white-ochreous oblique costal and dorsal opposite marks about $\frac{3}{4}$, not meeting; cilia light fuscous; towards base sprinkled with dark fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey.

Warmberg, Zoutpansberg District, in October and December; two specimens.

GELECHIA MESACTA, n. sp. (Plate IV, fig. 8).

Male, 16 mm. Head pale reddish-ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous sprinkled with blackish, apex of second and base of terminal joint whitish-ochreous. Antennae dark fuscous. Thorax pale reddish-ochreous, patagia dark fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, three basal segments light yellow. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, suffused with reddish-brown towards dorsum; a short streak of blackish suffusion on base of dorsum; a blackish streak along fold from near base to beyond $\frac{1}{3}$; diskal stigmata rather approximated, blackish, connected by red brownish suffusion, beneath which adjacent to each is an additional less defined group of blackish scales; a narrow undefined slightly angulated red-brownish fascia about $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia grey, on basal half suffused with pale rosy and mixed with dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia light grey.

Pretoria, in October; one specimen.

GELECHIA PERONECTIS, n. sp. (Plate IV, fig. 9).

Male, 26 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish sprinkled with grey, shoulders suffused with dark fuscous. Palpi whitish, second joint rosy-tinged, basal and apical thirds of second and terminal joints suffused with dark fuscous irroration, terminal joint longer than second. Antennae dark grey, ciliations nearly one. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa hardly arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen straight, rather strongly oblique; fuscous sprinkled with dark fuscous and towards dorsum with whitish; some black and whitish scales on vein 12; a thick black medium longitudinal streak from base to end of cell, obliquely interrupted before middle of wing, both sections edged posteriorly with white; streaks of blackish scales on veins 5 and 6, and some scattered blackish scales on other veins posteriorly; cilia light fuscous sprinkled with darker. Hindwings grey; cilia light fuscous.

Eersteling, Zoutpansberg District, in September; one specimen.

STEGASTA VARIANA Meyr.

Pretoria, in January and February; occurs in India and Australia.

GNORIMOSCHEMA SYNECTA, n. sp. (Plate IV, fig. 10).

Male, female, 10-11 mm. Head white tinged with ochreous. Palpi whitish, second and terminal joints each with two wings of black irroration. Thorax whitish-ochreous, shoulders irrorated with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings narrow, long-pointed, acute; 7 and 8 out of 6 in male fuscous irrorated with

dark fuscous, in female whitish-ochreous irrorated with blackish; pale ochreous spots beneath costa at $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$, between which are traces of an oblique bar of somewhat darker suffusion; base of dorsum whitish-ochreous and some ochreous markings about fold towards base; stigmata dark fuscous surrounded with rather deep ochreous, plical rather obliquely before first diskal, second diskal somewhat below middle; whitish-ochreous spots on tornus and costa opposite; cilia pale whitish-ochreous sprinkled with black points. Hindwings pale grey; cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

Pretoria, in August and October; two specimens. Very close to two Australian species, *pyrrhanthes* and *bucolica*, and intermediate between them, but differs from both by the stalking of 6 with 7 and 8 in forewings. Notwithstanding this structural distinction, the relationship is undoubtedly real and intimate.

PARISTHIA, n.g.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli small; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{4}{5}$, in male shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with hairs above. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, trapezoidal, apex pointed, termen sinuate, oblique, cilia 1; 2 and 3 stalked from much before angle, 4 from angle, 5 somewhat approximated at base, 6 and 7 stalked.

Allied to *Brachmia*, from which it differs by the peculiar structure of veins 2 and 3 of hindwings; this may perhaps be modified in female.

PARISTHIA BARATHRODES, n. sp. (Plate V, fig. 1).

Male, 12 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, face and sternum dark fuscous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint dark fuscous except apex. Abdomen light grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; whitish-ochreous tinged with brownish; a black dot on base of costa and one on fold before $\frac{1}{4}$; an oblong transverse blackish blotch in disk before middle representing plical and first diskal stigmata; second diskal stigma black; an undefined fascia of light fuscous suffusion just beyond this, extremities blackish; three or four undefined fuscous dots on termen; cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings with a furrow beneath cell and vein 2 containing a grey hairpencil; grey; cilia light grey, base ochreous-tinged.

Pretoria, in January; one specimen.

ENCOLPOTIS XANTHORIA Meyr.

Pretoria, in February and April.

BRACHMIA MACULATA Wals.

(LECITHOCERA MACULATA Wals. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 276, pl. xi, fig. 18.)

One male; antennae $\frac{4}{5}$ (therefore not a *Lecithocera*, thick, pale ochreous-yellowish; forewings with 8 and 9 out of 7, 7 to apex; dark

purplish-fuscous; stigmata whitish-ochreous surrounded with black, plical beneath first diskal, both small, second diskal large. Hindwings grey.

Pretoria District, in January.

BRACHMIA LAMPROSTOMA Z.

(GELECHIA ZULU Wals. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 261, pl. xii, fig. 30.)

Afterwards identified by Lord Walsingham with *lamprostoma* Z., and referred to the genus *Anacampsis*; it is, however, certainly a *Brachmia*, having 2 and 3 of forewings stalked, and 7 and 8 stalked, 7 running to apex. It varies very much in development of white and ferruginous-brown markings; one male has crown of head fuscous, forewings with median fascia not reaching costa, and no white scales on termen; another has much more ferruginous-brown suffusion anteriorly; diskal stigma large, white-edged.

Pretoria, in March.

BRACHMIA MALACOGRAMMA, n. sp. (Plate V., fig. 2).

Female, 14 mm. Head and thorax yellow-whitish, patagia brownish-tinged. Palpi yellowish-white, basal fuscous tinged. Antennae fuscous, beneath whitish. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex; whitish-yellowish; a rather broad brownish median stripe from base to apex, darker brown towards apex, including traces of a pale line on internal vein, and a more distinct one on vein 6; undefined narrow brownish streaks between veins towards costa and posteriorly; stigmata blackish, first diskal minute, indistinctly whitish-ringed, second diskal whitish-edged posteriorly, plical larger, obliquely before first diskal; a suffused brownish spot beneath second diskal, touching median stripe; cilia whitish-yellowish, basal half faintly barred with pale brownish. Hindwings pale whitish-grey tinged with ochreous; cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

Pretoria, in January; one specimen. Allied to the Indian *arotraea*.

POLYHYMNO PAUSIMACHA, n. sp. (Plate V, fig. 3).

Female, 15 mm. Head pale shining grey, sides of crown whitish. Palpi dark fuscous, posteriorly white. Antennae dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, patagia white except shoulders. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa hardly arched, apex falcate, acute, termen oblique; dark purplish-fuscous mixed with blackish; a rather broad white median streak from base, broadly interrupted about middle, posterior extremity attenuated, not reaching termen; beneath the posterior segment are a cloudy white streak on fold to tornus, and an irregular cloudy white streak between these mixed with fuscous in middle and extending upwards to beyond apex of median streak; a slender white oblique streak above apex of median; a silvery-metallic acutely angulated line from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to tornus, passing round these; a brownish-ochreous streak running from near costa immediately beyond this to apex; three white oblique wedge-shaped marks on costa towards apex; a whitish terminal line not reaching apex or tornus; cilia grey, on costa dark fuscous with

oblique white marks, on central portion of termen with a patch of white suffusion towards base containing three black dots. Hindwings grey, darker posteriorly; cilia light greyish tinged with ochreous.

Lekkerwater (Rietfontein No. 70), Zoutpansberg District, in September; one specimen.

POLYHYMNO PALINORSA, n. sp. (Plate V, fig. 4).

Male, 13 mm. Head white. Palpi white, second joint with a fuscous lateral line except at apex, terminal joint with anterior edge dark fuscous. Antennae dark fuscous, towards base white above. Thorax white with four dark fuscous stripes. Abdomen grey, sides and apex whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex falcate, acute, termen very oblique; dark fuscous; a moderate white median longitudinal streak from base to termen, becoming linear posteriorly; a fine white line immediately beneath costa from near base to middle, thence running obliquely into median streak near termen; a white sub-dorsal line from near base almost to tornus; a white line along submedian fold posteriorly almost rising out of median streak; a white somewhat upwards-oblique streak lying between posterior half of this and median streak; an oblique white line from costa about $\frac{2}{3}$ to apex of median streak, extremity greyish; a pale ochreous-yellowish streak running from above posterior portion of this to apex; cilia grey, on costa white with several irregular dark fuscous bars, at apex with a dark fuscous bar, on upper part of termen with a patch of whitish suffusion containing a dark fuscous basal line and a black dot beyond this at each extremity. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey tinged with ochreous.

Pretoria, in December; one specimen.

POLYHYMNO PARACMA, n. sp. (Plate V, fig. 5).

Female, 13-14 mm. Head white. Palpi white, anterior edge of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennae grey, towards base white. Thorax white with three ochreous-fuscous stripes. Abdomen grey, segmental margins whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex falcate, acute, termen very oblique; ochreous-fuscous; a broad shining white sharply-defined median streak from base to beyond $\frac{5}{8}$, apex acute, lower margin prominent beyond middle of wing and sending a fine branch along fold almost to tornus; a narrow shining, white sub-dorsal streak from base to tornus; a whitish line along costa from about $\frac{1}{4}$ to middle, thence obliquely to above apex of median streak; an oblique white striga from costa about $\frac{3}{4}$ to near termen, apex leaden-grey; a suffused leaden-grey mark along upper part of termen; cilia grey, on costa white, with several irregular oblique dark fuscous bars, round apex mixed with blackish, on middle of termen with a basal patch of white suffusion, above which is a short black basal line. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey.

Pretoria, in November and December; two specimens.

POLYHYMNO EURYDOXA, n. sp. (Plate V, fig. 6).

Male, 13 mm. Head ochreous-white, crown more ochreous-tinged. Palpi white, anterior edge of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennae grey. Thorax pale shining whitish-ochreous, patagia

white. (Abdomen broken.) Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex very long-produced, acute-falcate, termen oblique; dark fuscous; a broad shining white stripe covering median third from base to near termen, sharply defined above, beneath suffused into a pale yellow-brownish stripe which covers dorsal third extreme edge; a fine suffused whitish-ochreous streak along costa from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$, sending a branch from middle to above apex of median stripe; an oblique dark fuscous line splitting apex of median stripe; five white wedge-shaped marks on posterior third of costa, partly in cilia, first two more oblique and slender, first terminating in a short fine metallic mark; apical area beneath these suffused with ferruginous-yellowish, which extends also along terminal area, except a leaden-metallic terminal streak; cilia grey, on termen whitish with a dark fuscous sub-basal line and three black dots beyond it, beneath apex with two blackish hooks, on costa with dark fuscous bars between white marks. Hindwings grey; cilia grey, round apex suffused with ochreous-whitish except towards base.

Bultfontein, Pretoria District, in January; two specimens.

SEMODICTIS, n. g.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{4}{5}$, in male simple, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with double or single projecting tuft beneath, terminal joint longer than second, acute, with two scale-projections posteriorly. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform, appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 6 to apex, 7 and 8 stalked, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-trapezoidal apex obtuse, termen oblique, not sinuate, cilia almost 1; 3 and 4 approximated at base, 5 rather approximated, 6 and 7 stalked.

Type *S. tetraptila*. To this genus is also referable *Chelaria albogrisea* Wals.

SEMODICTIS TETRAPTILA, n. sp. (Plate V, fig. 7).

Male, female, 16-17 mm. Head and thorax pale grey mixed with whitish. Palpi grey irregularly mixed with dark grey and whitish, second joint with two separate tufts. Abdomen grey, suffused with ochreous-whitish towards base. Forewings elongate, narrow, widest at $\frac{1}{4}$, thence gradually narrowed, costa with scales rather prominent beyond middle, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; light grey mixed with whitish, with some scattered blackish scales; several small blackish-grey spots on basal fourth; a blackish-grey trapezoidal blotch in disk before middle, broadest beneath, preceded by some brownish suffusion; an irregular dark fuscous spot extending along costa from $\frac{1}{4}$ to middle almost confluent with this; apical $\frac{2}{5}$ of wing irregularly marked with grey, suffusedly mixed with blackish, with a more defined dark spot on costa at $\frac{4}{5}$, and a black mark at apex; cilia light greyish, irrorated with whitish, towards base indistinctly barred with blackish irroration. Hindwings grey, paler towards base; cilia light greyish.

Kranspoort, Pretoria District, in December; two specimens.

NOTHRIS RHYODES, n. sp. (Plate V, fig. 8).

Male, 17 mm. Head and thorax white, shoulders suffused with fuscous. Palpi white, second joint with very long dense triangular

tuft, externally fuscous except along apex, terminal joint with anterior edge dark fuscous. Antennae dark fuscous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; light fuscous, suffusedly mixed throughout with whitish; veins in disk and two or three towards costa posteriorly partially indicated by series of scattered blackish scales; similar series along termen and posterior part of costa; cilia ochreous-whitish, sprinkled with fuscous towards base. Hindwings light grey; cilia ochreous-whitish tinged with grey towards base.

Rietfontein No. 57, Pretoria District, in September; one specimen.

NOTHRIS (?) PYCNODES, n. sp. (Plate V, fig. 9).

Male, 21-22 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous tinged with brownish, beneath wings with patches of flat expansible scales. Palpi whitish-ochreous irregularly mixed and suffused with fuscous, second joint with moderate rough rounded tuft beneath, terminal joint thickened with scales except on apex. Abdomen whitish-ochreous suffused with fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous; an indistinct blackish dot beneath costa near base, stigmata blackish, partially edged with light greyish-ochreous, plical larger, obliquely before first diskal; costa somewhat suffused with pale greyish-ochreous towards middle; a suffused pale greyish-ochreous spot on costa about $\frac{3}{4}$, with faint traces of a curved transverse line rising from it; cilia light greyish-ochreous suffused with fuscous. Hindwings grey, becoming paler and tinged with whitish-ochreous towards base; cilia pale whitish-ochreous, with light fuscous sub-basal shade.

Pretoria District, in January; two specimens. The thickening of terminal joint of palpi is an unusual character in the genus.

TRICHOTAPHE CLAVICULATA, n. sp. (Plate V, fig. 10).

Female, 16 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-grey, face whitish-fuscous. Palpi dark fuscous, second joint with dense expanded scales towards apex above and beneath, extreme apex whitish, terminal joint longer than second, whitish except anterior edge. Abdomen light fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; glossy fuscous-grey, sprinkled with black, especially towards margins; costal edge whitish-ochreous on anterior half, with a black basal dot; a slightly curved slender black bar in disk at $\frac{2}{5}$ representing plical and first diskal stigmata; a very small whitish-ochreous spot on costa at $\frac{3}{5}$; cilia light grey. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey.

Pretoria; one specimen bred in July. [Only one caterpillar of 1 in. long, very thin, and of a green colour, was found feeding on the leaves of *Combretum* (A. J. T. J.)]

TRICHOTAPHE IRONICA, n. sp. (Plate VI, fig. 1).

Male, 15 mm. Head and thorax rather dark fuscous, sides of crown whitish-ochreous. Palpi dark fuscous, second joint much thickened with appressed scales, above with expansible scales towards apex, apex ochreous-whitish, terminal joint longer than second, ochreous-whitish towards base. Antennae dark fuscous. Abdomen

grey. Forewings sub-oblong, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rather obliquely rounded; dark purplish-fuscous; stigmata cloudy, blackish, plical beneath first diskal, a similar less distinct spot midway between first diskal and base; a cloudy pale ochreous dot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$; some blackish lunate marks on termen; cilia fuscous, with basal spots of pale ochreous suffusion on these marks. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia whitish-grey, with grey sub-basal shade.

Warmberg, Zoutpansberg District, in December; one specimen.

YPSOLOPHUS TEPHRODES, n. sp. (Plate VI, fig. 2).

Female, 17 mm. Head dark grey sprinkled with whitish. Palpi dark fuscous, scale of second joint expanded above and in a triangular apical tuft beneath, irrorated with white along apex, terminal joint white posteriorly. Thorax ochreous-brownish, centrally suffused with grey. Abdomen rather dark grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-brownish, more ochreous towards costa anteriorly; costal edge blackish towards base; stigmata moderate, dark fuscous, diskal approximated, plical obliquely before first diskal; posterior portion of wing slightly infuscated, with an indistinct curved transverse shade of ground colour about $\frac{1}{2}$; cilia ochreous-brownish. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey.

Warmberg, Zoutpansberg District, in March; one specimen.

COSMOPTERYGIDAE.

COSMOPTERYX OXYGLOSSA, n. sp. (Plate VI, fig. 3).

Male, 10 mm. Head blackish, crown with white central and lateral lines. Palpi white, lined with black. Antennae dark grey ringed with whitish (imperfect). Thorax black with three white lines. Abdomen light bronzy-ochreous. Forewings narrowly lanceolate, apex very slenderly long-produced, caudate; blackish; a white sub-costal streak from base to near $\frac{1}{2}$; a short white median line beneath extremity of this; a white sub-dorsal line starting at $\frac{1}{4}$ and running into an acute orange median projection of band; a broad orange band hardly beyond middle, anterior edge marked with two golden-metallic spots, upper followed by two or three black scales, lower somewhat posterior, posterior edge also marked with two golden-metallic opposite spots preceded by a few black scales, between which is a short orange projection, whence a sinuate white line proceeds along termen to apex; cilia dark grey. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Pretoria, in December; one specimen.

COSMOPTERYX SCALIGERA, n. sp. (Plate VI, fig. 4).

Male, 14 mm. Head dark fuscous, crown with white central and lateral lines, face whitish-bronzy. Palpi white, lined with black. Antennae with basal half white lined with black, apical three joints whitish, then four dark fuscous, one white, one dark fuscous, rest white with dark fuscous apical rings. Thorax dark fuscous with three white lines. (Abdomen broken.) Forewings narrowly lanceolate, apex very slenderly long-produced, caudate; dark fuscous; costal edge white from $\frac{1}{2}$ to band; fine white sub-costal, median, and sub-dorsal lines all reaching from base to band; tips pale yellowish; a moderate pale ochreous-yellow median band, narrowed

towards dorsum, anterior edge marked with two pale golden-metallic spots, upper followed by a large black dot, lower markedly posterior, posteriorly edged by a pale golden-metallic entire streak, beyond which a streak at first pale yellow and broad but soon becoming narrow and white extends along termen to apex; cilia pale grey tinged with ochreous, on costa white. Hindwings light grey; cilia pale grey tinged with ochreous.

Kranspoort, Pretoria District, in December; one specimen.

STAGMATOPHORA NARCOTA, n. sp. (Plate VI, fig. 5).

Female, 18 mm. Head white, with a light pinkish-fuscous stripe on crown. Palpi whitish, second joint pale brownish, terminal joint with fuscous line internally. Antennae whitish. Thorax light pinkish-fuscous, with a white stripe on each side of back. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings very narrow, apex slenderly long-pointed, acute, termen sinuate; pinkish-fuscous, lighter posteriorly and towards dorsum; costal edge whitish towards middle; two whitish streaks from base to tornus, first along fold, with a black dot beneath it in middle of wing, second almost dorsal; an undefined line of dark grey suffusion from disk at $\frac{1}{3}$ to apex; a whitish line along termen throughout; cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with brownish. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with grey.

Albert Mine, Pretoria District, in January; one specimen.

STAGMATOPHORA TRIPOLA, n. sp. (Plate VI, fig. 6).

Male, 11-12 mm. Head ochreous-whitish, crown tinged with red-brownish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint with basal and median bands, terminal joint with a median band of faint pale red-brownish suffusion and a black sub-apical ring. Antennae ochreous-whitish dotted with blackish. Thorax red-brownish, partly edged with ochreous-whitish. Abdomen blackish-grey, anal tuft ochreous-whitish. Forewings very narrow, widest near base, gradually narrowed, acute-pointed; red-brownish; a line of blackish and whitish irroration along fold from base to first fascia; a slender ochreous-whitish almost straight direct transverse fascia at $\frac{1}{4}$, on costa enlarged and including a black sub-costal dot, anteriorly edged with black in disk, posteriorly edged with dark grey irroration which is also produced into a short streak above middle; a narrow grey streak irrorated with blackish proceeding from dorsum in middle of wing obliquely outwards to costa, thence along costa to $\frac{3}{4}$; a slender ochreous-whitish streak along termen, lower half irrorated with dark grey, upper half edged posteriorly with blackish, more or less tending to be connected in middle with posterior extremity of preceding: cilia light red-brownish, towards tornus suffused with dark grey, at apex with two rather indistinct blackish hooks. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Pretoria, in January and February; two specimens. Allied to *spodochtha* from Ceylon, but differing in details of marking and without the dark bands towards apex of antennae.

STAGMATOPHORA SCLERODES, n. sp. (Plate VI, fig. 7).

Male, 8 mm. Head dark fuscous. Palpi fuscous, anterior edge blackish, apex of second joint whitish. Antennae dark fuscous, apical fourth white. Thorax blackish-fuscous, posterior extremity ochreous-whitish. Abdomen fuscous mixed with whitish. Forewings

lanceolate, acute; blackish-fuscous; markings ochreous-whitish; a moderate fascia almost at base; a roundish blotch in disk slightly beyond middle, almost touching dorsum; a small costal spot about $\frac{3}{4}$, and a dorsal dot opposite; cilia blackish-fuscous, towards tornus grey. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey.

Pretoria, in October; one specimen.

STAGMATOPHORA PHALACRA, n. sp. (Plate VI, fig. 8).

Female, 10 mm. Head dark grey, collar and back of crown whitish. Palpi rather stout, dark fuscous, very finely transversely ribbed with whitish. Antennae dark fuscous, becoming ochreous-whitish towards apex. Thorax glossy dark fuscous, shoulders narrowly whitish. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings rather broad lanceolate, acute; glossy dark fuscous, faintly purplish-tinged; cilia concolorous. Hindwings grey; cilia fuscous.

Van der Merwe Station, Pretoria District, in December; one specimen.

LIMNOECIA NEUROGRAMMA, n. sp. (Plate VI, fig. 9).

Female, 27 mm. Head whitish, crown with two dark fuscous stripes. Palpi dark fuscous mixed with white, especially towards middle of second joint, terminal joint with some loosely projecting scales towards apex posteriorly. Antennae fuscous. Thorax fuscous, suffused anteriorly with dark fuscous with a whitish stripe on each side of back. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings lanceolate; fuscous strongly streaked with blackish between veins; costal edge white from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$; a white sub-costal streak from base to beyond middle; a white streak almost along dorsum from base to tornus, thence continued along termen to apex; margins of cell and internal vein marked with strong white streaks; other veins partially indicated with whitish; cilia light fuscous; basal half mixed with blackish, at apex with a white bar. Hindwings rather dark fuscous; cilia light fuscous.

Warmberg, Zoutpansberg District, in December; one specimen.

This, and the next species, which are obviously allied together, both show peculiarities in the scaling of the palpi, but the known species of *Limnoecia* already show much diversity in this respect.

LIMNOECIA ERETMOTA, n. sp. (Plate VI, fig. 10).

Male, 20 mm. Head white, sides of face dark fuscous. Palpi white, second joint above with rough projecting scales diminishing to apex, beneath rough-scaled towards apex, externally mixed with dark fuscous, terminal joint slender, with anterior edge dark fuscous. Thorax white, shoulders and a narrow dorsal stripe becoming obsolete posteriorly dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-yellowish. Forewings lanceolate; light fuscous, marked with dark fuscous lines between veins, and in cell mixed with dark fuscous; costa narrowly white from near base to $\frac{2}{3}$; costal area with suffused white streaks between the dark lines; a narrow whitish streak along dorsum; a strong white streak beneath middle from base to termen, posteriorly broken up into several branches beneath along veins; cilia light fuscous mixed with whitish (imperfect). Hindwings grey; cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

Pretoria, in January; one specimen.

MOMPHA QUINQUECRISTATA Wals.

20-22 mm. Palpi white with black bands. Forewings with a small white inwardly oblique mark on costa at $\frac{4}{5}$, and a white linear dot at extreme apex (these are indicated in Lord Walsingham's figure but not in his description); the scale tufts, though not truly metallic, have yet in certain lights a strong golden iridescence.

Pretoria, in December.

STATHMOPODA TRICHODORA, n. sp. (Plate VII, fig. 1).

Male, 16 mm. Head whitish-ochreous (partly defaced). Palpi whitish-ochreous. Antennae ciliations fasciculate $1\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax whitish-ochreous, spotted with dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous banded with ferruginous, with lateral series of blackish spots, anal segment ochreous-orange with blackish apex. Posterior tibiae and basal joint of tarsi clothed with very long rough projecting blackish and whitish bristly scales. Forewings lanceolate, acute; whitish-ochreous; markings dark grey mixed with black; a narrow costal streak from base to middle, with a short projection near base; an elongate spot on base of dorsum; an elongate blotch extending over costal half of wing from $\frac{1}{6}$ to beyond middle, connected by moderate irregular fasciae with dorsum before middle and tornus, latter extended as a streak along termen to apex; a roundish spot in disk at $\frac{4}{5}$; two or three inwardly oblique marks on costa towards apex; cilia grey, above apex pale fulvous, beneath tornus tinged with fulvous. Hindwings fulvous irrorated with fuscous; cilia light grey tinged with fulvous.

Waterfall, Zoutpansberg District, in November; one specimen.

ERETMOCERA SCATOSPILA Z.

Pretoria District, in April.

ERETMOCERA FLORIFERA, n. sp. (Plate VII, fig. 2).

Female, 12 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark bronzy-fuscous; palpi whitish towards base; thorax with a pale yellow spot on each side posteriorly. Antennae purple-blackish, median third with long rough projecting scales above. Abdomen bright deep yellow, with deep fuscous-purple dorsal spot extending over two basal segments, apical segment blackish except tip. Forewings lanceolate; purple-blackish; a moderate roundish pale ochreous-yellow spot in disk at $\frac{1}{3}$; a small whitish yellowish spot on tornus and one rather beyond it on costa; cilia purple-blackish. Hindwings bright deep yellow; a dark purplish-fuscous apical patch covering rather more than $\frac{1}{4}$, anterior edge with projections in disk and on termen; cilia deep yellow, round apical patch dark fuscous. Under-surface of all wings deep yellow with dark fuscous apical patches.

Pretoria, in December; one specimen.

SCYTRIDÆ.

SCYTHRIS COMETA, n. sp. (Plate VII, fig. 3).

Female 13 mm. Head and thorax grey suffused with whitish. Palpi pale grey suffused with white towards base. Antennae dark grey. Abdomen grey, beneath whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, apex produced, acute, termen sinuate, very oblique; grey, with a faint purplish gloss towards apex; a moderately broad suffused

whitish streak beneath middle from base to near termen, posteriorly tending to be trifurcate on veins; a suffused whitish line along vein 1b throughout, another along dorsum to tornus; cilia grey, with slight bronzy gloss. Hindwings with 4 and 5 stalked; dark grey; cilia dark grey.

Pretoria, in April; one specimen "on Compositae".

SCYTHRIS OCHRANTHA, n. sp. (Plate VII, fig. 4).

Female, 22 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Palpi pale ochreous-yellowish, anterior edge of terminal joint fuscous. Antennae blackish. Thorax pale ochreous. Abdomen ochreous-yellowish. Forewings lanceolate, acute; 6 to close below apex; pale ochreous, costa more yellowish; cilia light ochreous-yellow. Hindwings $\frac{4}{5}$, all veins separate; dark grey; cilia light ochreous-yellow.

Colenso, Natal, in March; one specimen.

SCYTHRIS PELOCHYTA, n. sp. (Plate VII, fig. 5).

Male, female, 10-12 mm. Head yellow-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous. Thorax pale bronzy ochreous. Abdomen light grey. Forewings lanceolate, acute; pale bronzy-ochreous, in one specimen tinged with grey; cilia concolorous. Hindwings $\frac{4}{5}$, all veins separate; grey; cilia light grey tinged with ochreous.

Pretoria, in August and November; three specimens.

OECOPHORIDAE.

HYPERCALLIA SINCERA, n. sp. (Plate VII, fig. 6).

Male, 24 mm. Head, palpi, antennae, and thorax ochreous-white; antennal ciliations 4. Abdomen pale whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen slightly sinuate, rather strongly oblique; ochreous-white; cilia white. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-white.

Bronkhorst Spruit, Pretoria District, in December; one specimen.

DEPRESSARIA TRIMENELLA Wals.

Pretoria District, in February; one specimen. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked.

DIICOSMA TRICYCLA, n. sp. (Plate VII, fig. 7).

Male 21 mm. Head yellowish-white. Palpi whitish, slightly crimson-tinged externally, second joint suffused with crimson towards apex. Antennae whitish-ochreous, basal joint crimson above with apex white. Thorax whitish-yellow, patagia with a crimson stripe becoming purplish at apex. Abdomen ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; light yellow; a purplish-grey streak along dorsum and termen throughout, continued round apical third of costa where its anterior extremity is expanded, towards base of dorsum suffused with crimson; two purple-grey blotches edged with deep crimson-ferruginous resting on this streak and reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing, first before middle, somewhat reniform, second beyond middle, circular, connected with first in disk; some grey suffusion towards apex; cilia light grey, on costa and round apex suffused with light crimson. Hindwings ochreous-whitish; cilia pale whitish-ochreous;

costal hair-pencil pale yellowish. Forewings beneath with patch of modified light yellowish-fuscous scales occupying cell and extending above it, lower margin of cell with fringe of hairs directed obliquely upwards.

Lekkerwater (Rietfontein No. 70), Zoutpansberg District, in September; one specimen.

PROSAROTRA, n. g.

Head with loosely appressed hairs, side-tufts spreading; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{5}{6}$, in male simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, curved, ascending, second joint thickened with appressed scales, above with scales roughly spreading towards apex, terminal joint shorter than second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform appressed to tongue. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Type *aganopsis* Meyr., from Ceylon.

PROSAROTRA SARCOPA, n. sp. (Plate VII, fig. 8).

Female, 18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dull crimson. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, oblique; dull crimson; costal edge grey towards base, thence obscurely whitish to middle; a dark grey streak edged posteriorly with ochreous-yellow running from disk before $\frac{1}{3}$ to dorsum beyond middle; second diskal stigma blackish-grey; a short inwardly oblique whitish streak from tonus, edged anteriorly by a patch of dark grey suffusion; a few scattered dark grey scales posteriorly; cilia light crimson, base whitish-suffused. Hindwings light grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Pretoria, in March: one specimen.

XYLORYCTIDAE.

PROCOMETIS OXYPORA Meyr.

One male, 32 mm.; one female, 42 mm. Forewings with costa suffused with white, especially in female. Hindwings in male rather dark grey, costal hair-pencil grey; in female grey, cilia whitish-ochreous.

Pretoria District, in December and January.

STENOMIDAE.

PALAETHETA, n. g.

Head with appressed scales, side-tufts loosely spreading; ocelli apparently absent; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$, basal joint rather elongate, with pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint beneath with moderate tuft of projecting hairs towards apex, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform. Posterior tibiae clothed with rough hairs. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked, 7 separate, to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 tolerably parallel, 6 to apex.

Allied to *Parexaula*.

PALAETHETA ISCHNOZONA, n. sp. (Plate VII, fig. 9).

Female, 13-14 mm. Head white, crown with a central blotch of dark fuscous irroration. Palpi white, second, and terminal joints each with two dark fuscous bands. Thorax white, variably spotted with dark fuscous irroration. Abdomen white, segments banded with ferruginous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; white; three narrow oblique fasciae of dark fuscous irroration partially suffused with brownish, first from middle of base to $\frac{1}{3}$ of dorsum, second from middle of costa to tornus, narrowest in disk, dilated on tornus, third from $\frac{4}{5}$ of costa to termen beneath apex, slender and interrupted; plical stigma dark fuscous; cilia white, near tips with a series of dark fuscous points. Hindwings light grey or whitish-grey; cilia ochreous-whitish.

Pretoria, in December and February; two specimens.

STENOMA OVATA Wals.

One male, 28 mm. Pretoria District, in September. If correctly identified, a true *Stenoma*, except that labial palpi are shorter than usual, with second joint more densely scaled.

GRACILARIADAE.

EPICEPHALA BARBITIAS, n. sp. (Plate VII, fig. 10).

Female, 12 mm. Head and thorax white, face with a blackish spot on each side, patagia fuscous. Palpi white, apex of second joint and a median band of terminal joint black. (Abdomen broken.) Forewings very narrow, tolerably pointed; light fuscous, towards costa sprinkled with black and grey-whitish; three or four more or less marked fine longitudinal lines of black scales in disk from base to about $\frac{5}{6}$ a moderate white dorsal streak from base to near apex, somewhat mixed with fuscous, upper edge slightly sinuous and marked with some black scales in sinuations; two oblique white strigulae from costa towards apex; a black apical dot containing a very fine white V-shaped mark; cilia light fuscous, basal half barred with whitish, outer half round apex and upper part of termen whitish with two black lines. Hindwings grey; cilia light ochreous-greyish.

Pretoria, in September; one specimen.

EPICEPHALA VENERANDA, n. sp. (Plate VIII, fig. 1).

Female, 13-14 mm. Head white. Palpi white, second joint light greyish-ochreous with very long dense projecting tuft beneath. Antennae dark grey. Thorax white sprinkled with grey. Abdomen grey mixed with whitish. Forewings very narrow, shortly round-pointed; grey, mixed with dark fuscous and sprinkled with whitish; a moderate white streak along dorsum from base almost to apex, upper edge rather irregular, posterior portion cleft by a dark fuscous vein; two silvery-metallic lines crossing wing posteriorly, becoming white towards costa, first from beyond middle of costa to tornus, angulated in disk, second about $\frac{5}{6}$ direct, curved, enlarged at lower extremity; between these are one or two white interneural streaks above dorsal streak, and a dark fuscous streak beneath costa; beyond second in middle is a small blackish suffused spot above which is a white dot; cilia greyish-ochreous, on costa fuscous with base whitish,

on upper part of termen white with blackish basal line. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia ochreous-grey.

Beynespoort, Pretoria District, in December and January; two specimens. Distinguished from all described species of the genus by the long tuft of palpi, but in all other characters quite typical.

ELACHISTIDAE.

ELACHISTA CHELONITIS, n. sp. (Plate VIII, fig. 2).

Male, 10 mm. Head white. Palpi white, tinged with ochreous towards base, second joint rather rough beneath. Antennae and thorax ochreous-whitish. Abdomen grey, sides and apex whitish-ochreous. Forewings rather broad-lanceolate; 4 absent, 8 absent; white; markings light yellow-ochreous; an elongate spot about fold before $\frac{1}{4}$, edged above and beneath with some blackish specks; two moderate fasciae marked with costal spots and sub-dorsal dots of blackish irroration, first median, rather oblique, second beyond $\frac{3}{4}$, direct; a transverse spot before apex; an irregular streak of fine dark fuscous irroration runs in disk from first fascia to anteapical spot; a blackish mark on termen between second fascia and anteapical spot; cilia ochreous-whitish with some scattered black specks, especially round apex. Hindwings with 4 present; grey; cilia whitish-ochreous tinged with grey.

Van der Merwe Station, Pretoria District, in December; one specimen.

PLUTELLIDAE.

TEMELUCHA, n. g.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennae $\frac{3}{4}$, basal joint rather short, with dense anterior pecten of scales. Labial palpi moderate, sub-ascending, second joint thickened with dense appressed scales, terminal joint very short, loosely scaled, obtuse. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae with short bristly hairs above. Forewings with slight dorsal scale-teeth; 2 from angle, 6 and 7 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings $\frac{2}{3}$, lanceolate, cilia $2\frac{1}{2}$; 4 and 5 rather approximated to 6, 6 and 7 connate.

Allied to *Epermenia*.

TEMELUCHA XEROPA, n. sp. (Plate VIII, fig. 3).

Female, 12 mm. Head and thorax white sprinkled with grey. Palpi white irrorated with blackish except apex of joints. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; fuscous finely irrorated with whitish, with a few dark fuscous specks; dorsum suffused with whitish; a light brownish-ochreous sub-costal streak from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; a transverse brownish-ochreous spot below fold at $\frac{1}{2}$; a larger transverse brownish-ochreous dorsal spot before middle, reaching half across wing, from summit of which a partially interrupted light ochreous streak runs to apex; black dots in disk at $\frac{1}{3}$, beyond middle, and beyond $\frac{2}{3}$, last somewhat larger and elongate; undefined small scale-projections of blackish irroration on dorsal spot and before tornus; cilia pale whitish-ochreous, round apex fuscous-tinged and

irrorated with blackish and whitish with a dark fuscous sub-apical line. Hindwings pale grey; cilia pale whitish-ochreous.

Albert Mine, Pretoria District, in January; one specimen.

SIMAETHIS AEGYPTIACA Z.

Pretoria, in November; one specimen.

CHOREUTIS BJERKANDRELLA Thnb.

Pretoria, in October.

GLYPHIPTERYX DITIORANA Walk (Plate III, fig. 4).

Pretoria, in December.

TINEIDAE.

LEUCOPTERA SCAMMATIAS, n. sp. (Plate VIII, fig. 4).

Male, 4 mm. Head white, with small frontal tuft. Thorax white. Abdomen grey. Forewings lanceolate; white; two narrow slightly curved fuscous transverse fasciae irrorated with blackish, first beyond middle, second just before apex and partly in cilia; cilia otherwise white. Hindwings grey; cilia white.

Pretoria, in September; one specimen. The neuration of this small and distinct species is not clearly perceptible, but seems consistent.

BUCCULATRIX PORTHMIS Meyr.

One male, 7 mm.; in March. The dorsal blackish patch should be described as a transverse spot of raised scales.

HIEROXESTIS PRAEMATURA, n. sp. (Plate VIII, fig. 5).

Male, female, 16-17 mm. Head bronzy-fuscous, face shining brassy-whitish-ochreous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, externally more or less infuscated. Antennae whitish-ochreous, infuscated above, basal joint very long, somewhat swollen and flattened, in male thickened above with very dense projecting scales diminishing to apex. Thorax dark bronzy-fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings lanceolate, acute; dull purplish-fuscous, variably more or less mixed with bronzy-shining whitish-ochreous; always a suffused shining whitish-ochreous spot on dorsum before tornus, and usually one or two smaller spots on dorsum anteriorly; cilia whitish-ocherous mixed with dark fuscous towards base. Hindwings in male with long expansible hairs at base of costa and dorsum; pale fuscous, with bronzy reflections, towards base paler and tinged with whitish-ochreous; cilia whitish-ochreous.

Pinetown, Natal; sixteen specimens in January (Leigh) and one in May (Janse). To this genus should also be referred *phaeochalca* Meyr, described from Reunion as an *Opogona* through overlooking the frontal tuft, which is, in this species, small and inconspicuous; it is common at Pinetown with *praematura*, but always distinct, 12-14 mm., forewings without pale admixture or praeternal spot; hindwings and cilia grey (female); the male is peculiar in appearance, having a broad undefined median fascia of yellow-ochreous suffusion, and in the hindwings a median hyaline streak from base to near apex and a blackish apical patch.

GEPHYRISTIS, n. g.

Head roughly tufted above, hairs of face appressed in middle, shortly rough on sides; ocelli present; tongue obsolete. Antennae $\frac{4}{3}$ (?), in male simple, basal joint moderate. Labial palpi moderate, straight, porrected, somewhat loosely scaled, second joint with two or three apical bristles, terminal joint shorter than second, hardly pointed. Maxillary palpi moderately long, filiform, folded. Posterior tibiae clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 from angle, 3 absent, 4 absent, 5 out of 6 near base, 7 and 8 out of 6, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings $\frac{2}{3}$, lanceolate, cilia 4; 4 absent, 5 and 6 connate, 7 approximated to 6 at base. A development of *Tinea*, with reduced neuration, like *Demobrotis*.

GEPHYRISTIS ANCHIALA, n. sp. (Plate VIII, fig. 6).

Male, 13 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochreous, patagia dark fuscous. Palpi whitish-ochreous, terminal joint externally dark fuscous. Abdomen grey, apex ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate-lanceolate, acute; dark fuscous; a rather broad whitish-ochreous dorsal stripe from base to apex, finely attenuated and irregular-edged posteriorly, with an oblique indentation opposite tornus; cilia whitish-ochreous, on costa dark fuscous. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-grey tinged with ochreous at base.

Pretoria, in December; one specimen.

TINEA ADAMASTA, n. sp. (Plate VIII, fig. 7).

Male, 19-24 mm. Head yellow. Palpi dark fuscous, maxillary rather short, three-jointed. Antennae whitish-ochreous, tinged with grey towards base. Thorax light yellow, anterior margin dark fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-yellowish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; ochreous-yellow; costal edge dark fuscous towards base; cilia ochreous-yellow. Hindwings and cilia whitish-ochreous yellowish.

Kranspoort, Pretoria District, in December; Camperdown and Pinetown, Natal, from January to April (Leigh); six specimens.

BARBAROSCARDIA FASCIATA Wals.

Pretoria District, in October.

MELASINA LIOCHRA Meyr.

Female paler throughout than male, forewings pale whitish-ochreous, with grey diskal dot; hindwings grey with ochreous-whitish cilia; but a male from Pietersburg is almost as pale with diskal dot little marked.

MELASINA AGRIA, n. sp. (Plate VIII, fig. 8).

Male 15 mm. Head light fuscous, faintly ochreous-tinged. Palpi moderate, densely scaled, fuscous. Antennal pectinations $2\frac{1}{2}$. Thorax rather dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; all veins separate; fuscous, sprinkled with darker; indications of a line of dark fuscous scales from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to tornus; cilia fuscous

sprinkled with darker. Hindwings rather dark fuscous; cilia as in forewings.

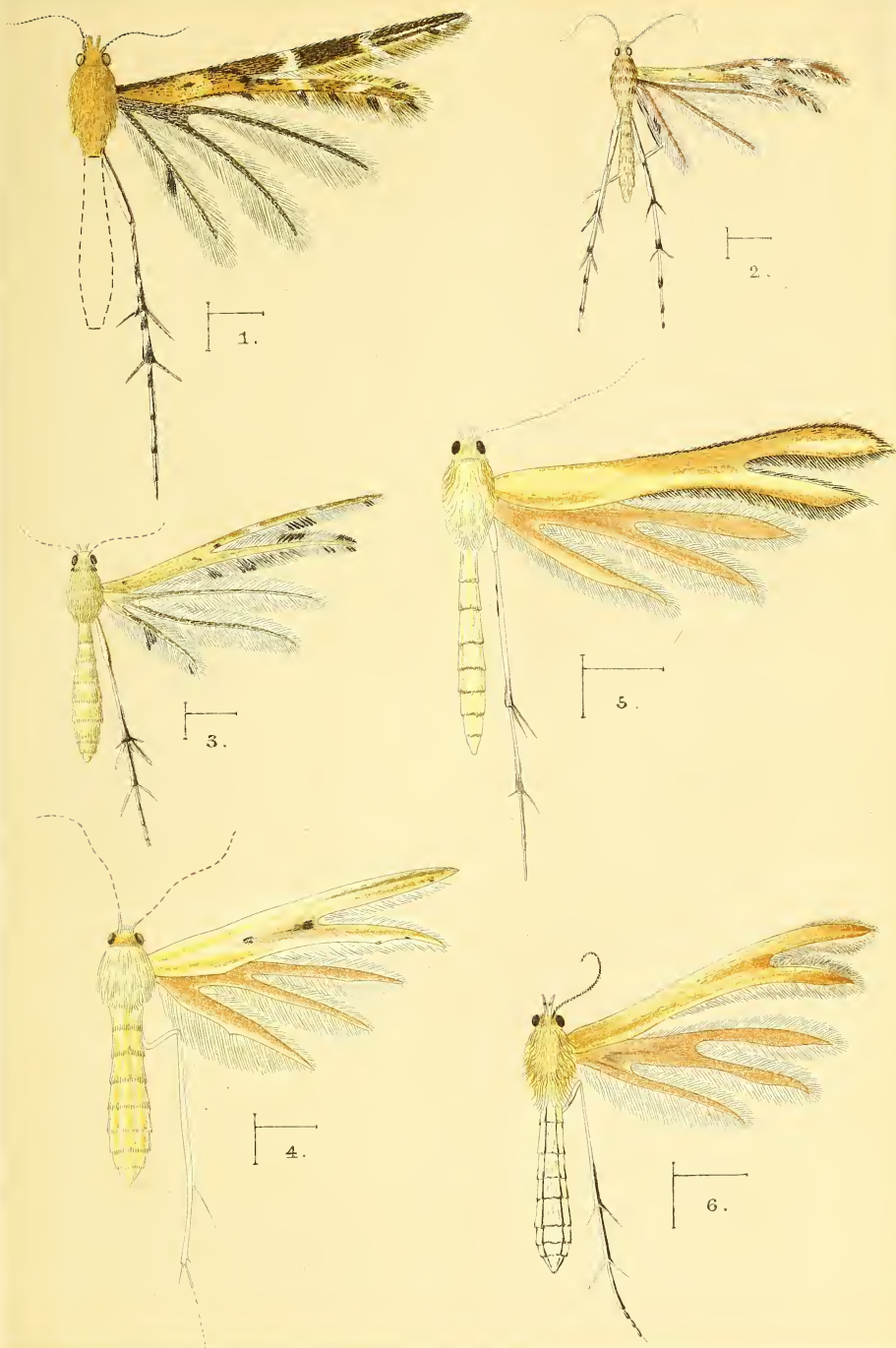
Pretoria District, in October; one specimen.

ADELIDAE.

NEMOPHORA LIBROPIS Meyr.

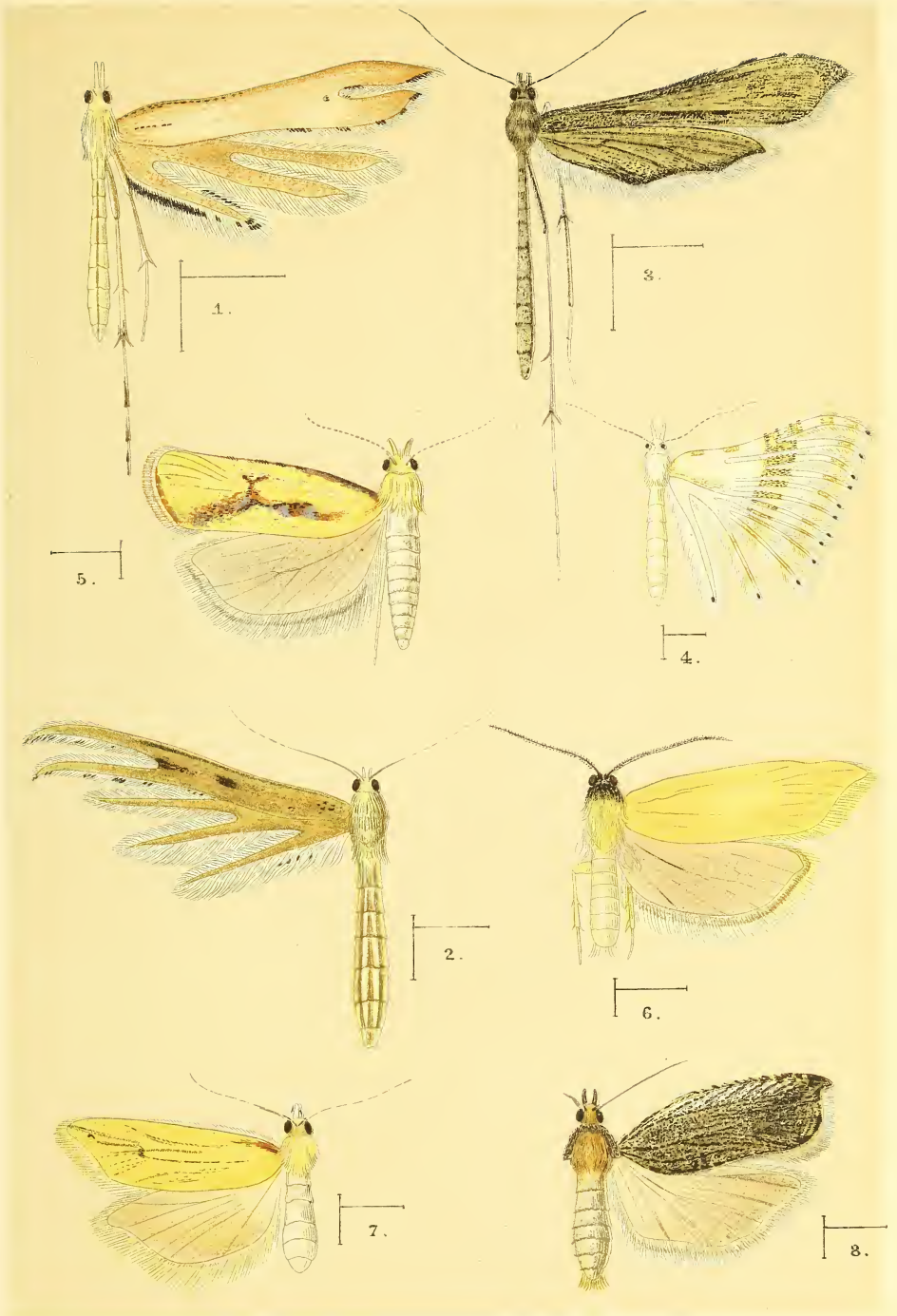
Male, 20 mm. Head mixed with dark fuscous between antennae. Forewings with 8 and 9 separate; blackish scales rather numerous, tending to form lines on veins.

Pretoria, in March; one specimen.



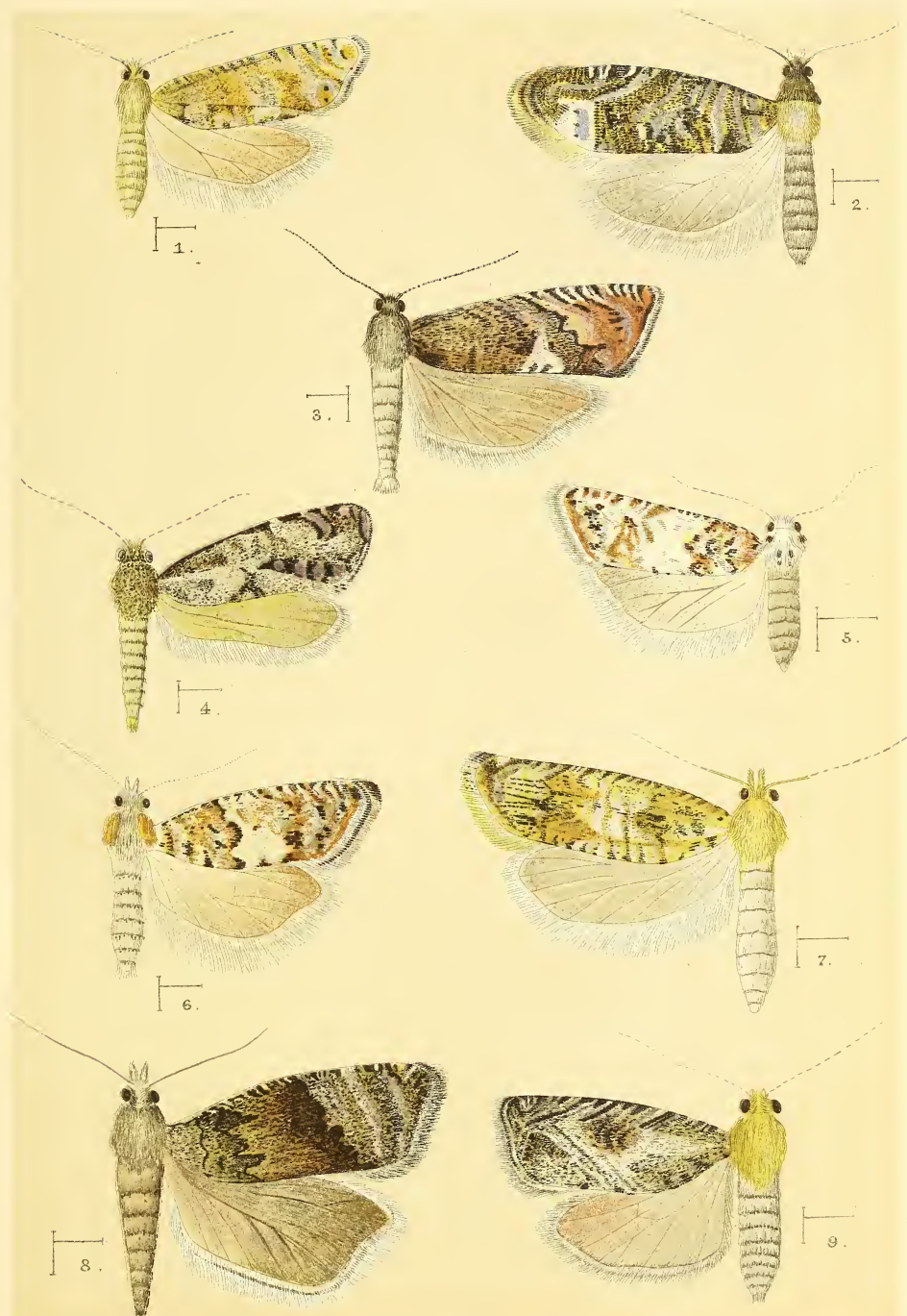
Janse del.

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|----|-----------------------------|----------|----|---------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | <i>Trichoptilus vivax</i> . | ♂ n. sp. | 4. | <i>Pterophorus colubratus</i> . | ♂ n. sp. |
| 2. | „ <i>varius</i> . | ♀ n. sp. | 5. | „ <i>verax</i> . | ♂ n. sp. |
| 3. | „ <i>maceratus</i> . | ♂ n. sp. | 6. | „ <i>ammonias</i> . | ♀ n. sp. |



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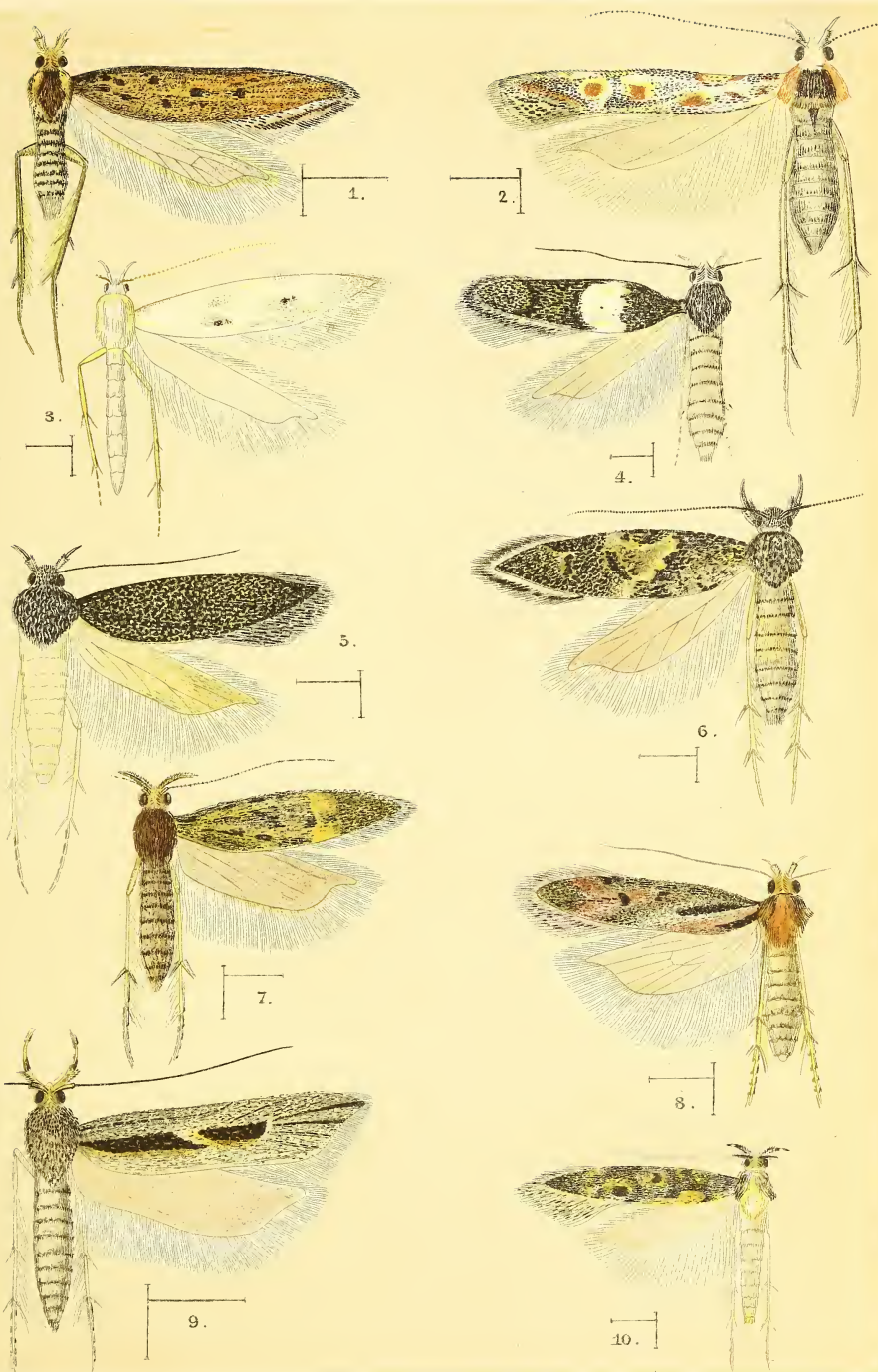
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|---------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1. <i>Platyptilia sabia</i> . Feld. | ♂ | 5. <i>Pharmacis assecula</i> . | ♀ n. sp. |
| 2. <i>Pterophorus crepuscularis</i> . | ♂ n. sp. | 6. <i>Epichorista gereas</i> . | ♂ n. sp. |
| 3. <i>Agdistis malitiosa</i> . | ♂ n. sp. | 7. <i>Tortrix pharetrata</i> . | ♀ n. sp. |
| 4. <i>Orneodes certifica</i> . | ♀ n. sp. | 8. <i>Ancylis halisparta</i> . | ♀ n. sp. |



Janse del.

1. *Eucosma tremula*. ♀ n. sp.
2. „ *monitrix*. ♂ n. sp.
3. „ *symbola*. ♂ n. sp.
4. *Glyphipteryx ditiorana*. ♂ Walk.
5. *Eucosma calliarma*. ♀ n. sp.

6. *Eucosma marmara*. ♂ n. sp.
7. *Baitra pythonia*. ♀ n. sp.
8. *Polychrosis primaria*. ♀ n. sp.
9. *Laspeyresia halmyris*. ♂ n. sp.



Janse del.

- 1. *Paltodora operosa*. ♂ n. sp.
- 2. " *iospila*. ♂ n. sp.
- 3. *Sisotroga celyphodes*. ♀ n. sp.
- 4. *Telphusa probata*. ♀ n. sp.
- 5. " *lathridia*. ♂ n. sp.

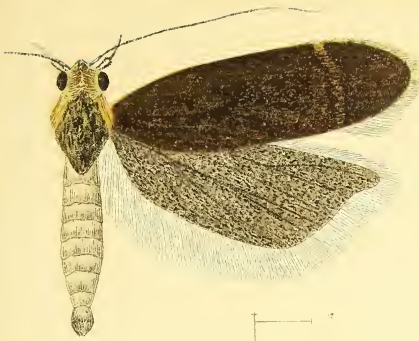
- 6. *Telphusa lathridia*. ♀ n. sp.
- 7. " *zymotes*. ♀ n. sp.
- 8. *Gelechia mesacta*. ♂ n. sp.
- 9. " *peronectis*. ♂ n. sp.
- 10. *Gnorimoschema synecta*. ♂ n. sp.



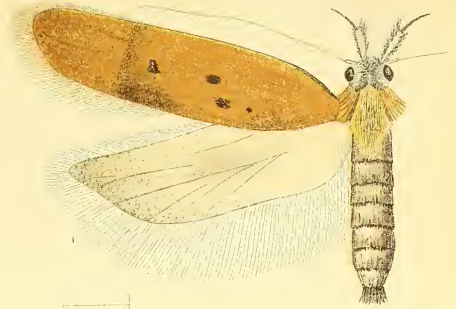
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- 1. *Paristhmia barathrodes*. ♂ n. sp.
- 2. *Brachmia malacogramma*. ♀ n. sp.
- 3. *Polyhymno pausimacha*. ♀ n. sp.
- 4. " *palinorsa*. ♂ n. sp.
- 5. " *paracma*. ♀ n. sp.

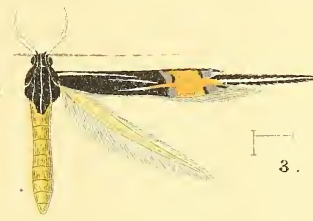
- 6. *Polyhymno eurydoxa*. ♂ n. sp.
- 7. *Semodictis tetraptila*. ♀ n. sp.
- 8. *Nothris rhyodes*. ♂ n. sp.
- 9. " ? *pyncodes*. ♂ n. sp.
- 10. *Trichotaphe claviculata*. ♀ n. sp.



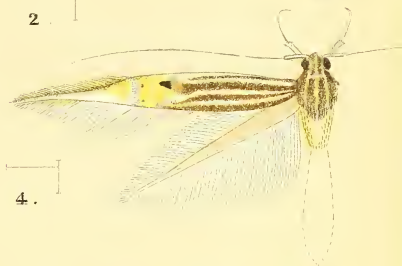
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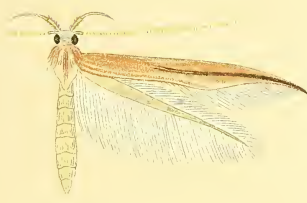
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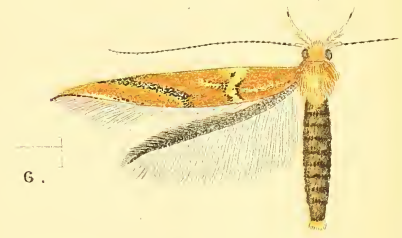
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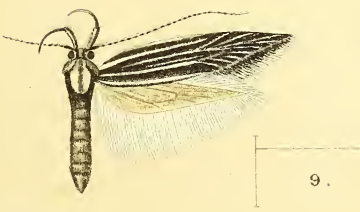
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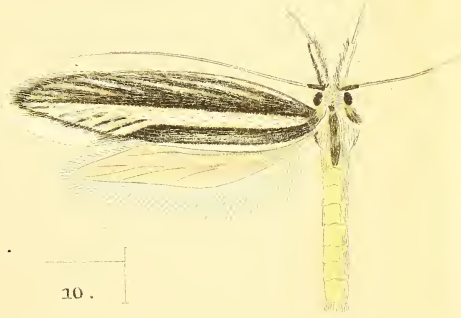
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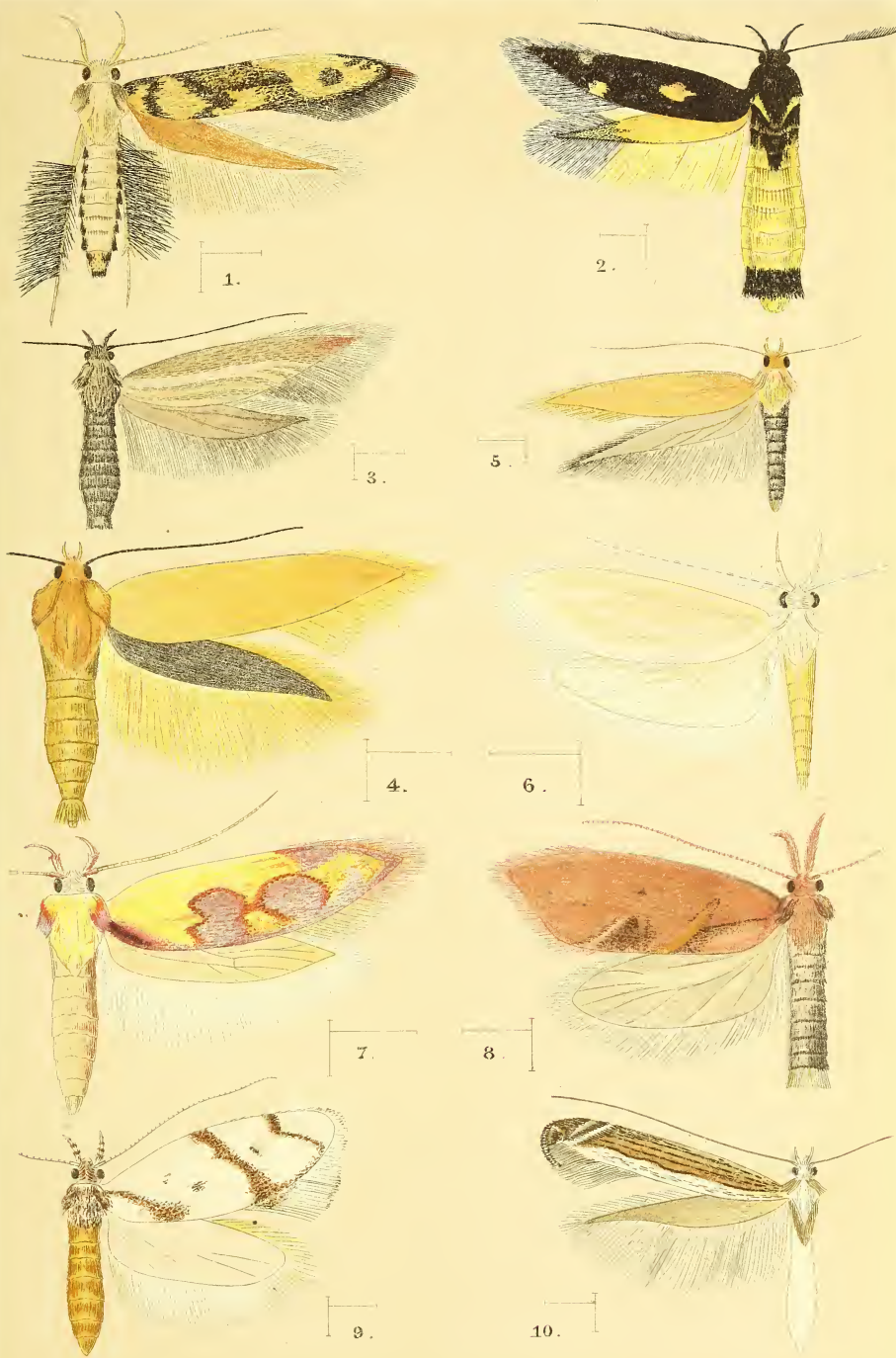


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|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 1. <i>Trichotaphe ironica</i> . | ♂ n. sp. | 6. <i>Stigmatophora tripola</i> . | ♂ n. sp. |
| 2. <i>Ypsolophus tephrodes</i> . | ♀ n. sp. | 7. " <i>sclerodes</i> . | ♂ n. sp. |
| 3. <i>Cosmopteryx oxyglossa</i> | ♂ n. sp. * | 8. " <i>phalacra</i> . | ♀ n. sp. |
| 4. " <i>scaligera</i> . | ♂ n. sp. * | 9. <i>Limnoecia neurogramma</i> . | ♀ n. sp. |
| 5. <i>Stigmatophora narcota</i> . | ♀ n. sp. | 10. " <i>eretmota</i> . | ♀ n. sp. |

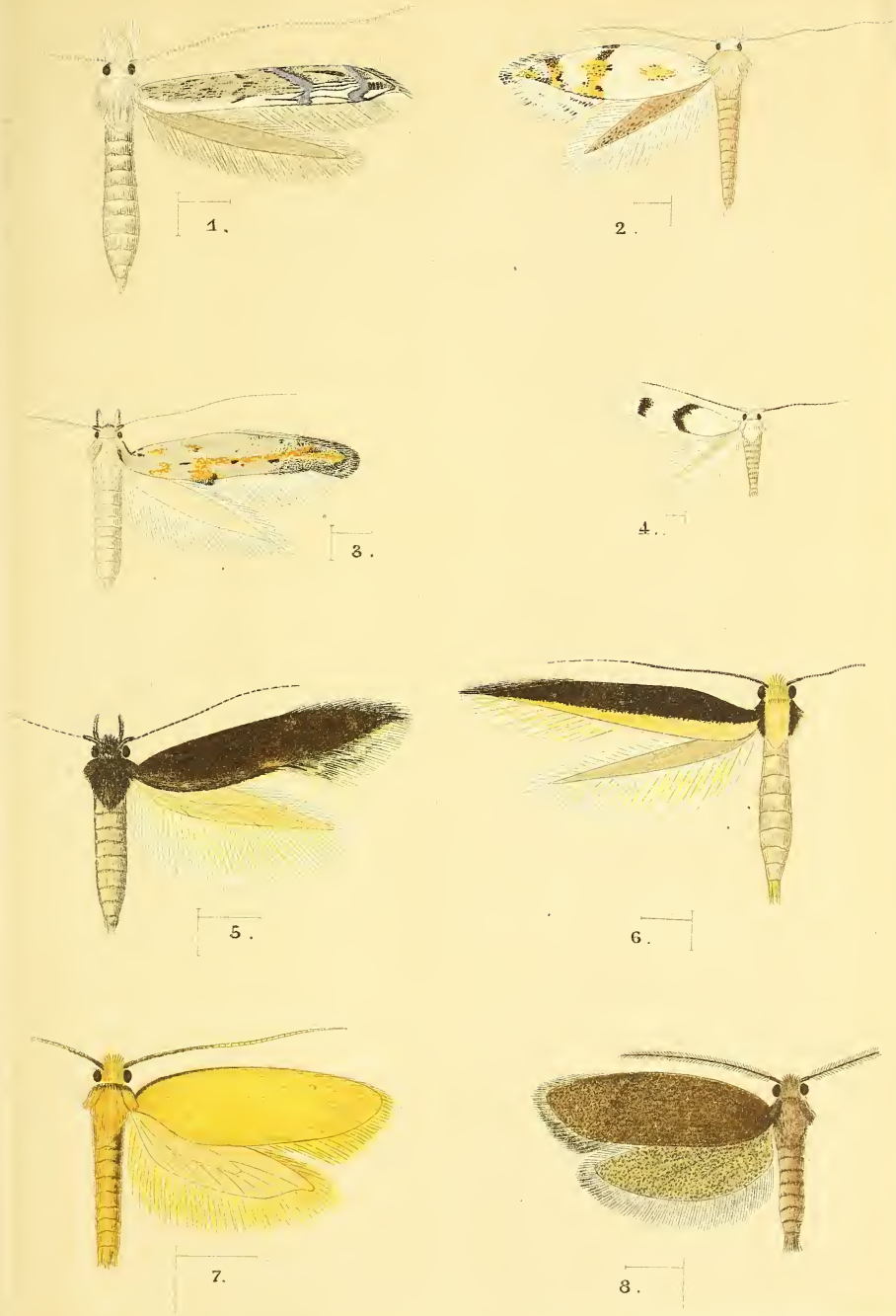
* Mr. Meyrick must have overlooked the whitish streak along $\frac{1}{3}$ of dorsum in both species. In *C. scaligera* the spots on band are not golden but silvery.



Janse del.

1. *Stathmopoda trichodora*. ♂ n. sp.
2. *Eretmocera florifera*. ♀ n. sp.
3. *Scythris cometa*. ♀ n. sp.
4. „ *ochrantha*. ♀ n. sp.
5. „ *pelochyta*. ♂ n. sp.

6. *Hypercallia sincera*. ♂ n. sp.
7. *Diocosma tricycla*. ♂ n. sp.
8. *Prosarotra sarcopa*. ♀ n. sp.
9. *Palætheta ischnozona*. ♀ n. sp.
10. *Epicephala barbitias*. ♀ n. sp.



Janse del.

- 1. *Epicephala veneranda*. ♀ n. sp.
- 2. *Elachista chelonitis*. ♂ n. sp.
- 3. *Temelucha xeropa*. ♀ n. sp.
- 4. *Leucoptera scammatias*. ♂ n. sp.

- 5. *Hieroxestis praematura*. ♀ n. sp.
- 6. *Gephyristis anchiala*. ♂ n. sp.
- 7. *Tinea adamasta*. ♂ n. sp.
- 8. *Melasina agria*. ♂ s. np.